



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the local unions. In these the estimate is made that "less than one-half of those working as journeymen have served the prescribed apprenticeship term in union shops." This classification could be improved by noticing that some unions are composed of different branches and that apprenticeship is enforced in one or more branches, but not in others. A classification according to branches, for example, would place the stove molders in the group of nineteen and the machinery molders in the group of fifty. So for the clothing cutters, who are a branch of the garment workers, and so on. Of course, in an attempted classification of this kind, all of the unions cannot be rigidly assigned to a single class. The main thing is to analyze the conditions and to mark off the classes with typical cases. This enumeration is a minor but extremely interesting part of the author's work.

The main emphasis is placed on the historical development of apprenticeship and upon the critical analysis of union regulations. The historical development is well worked out, through the period of legal indentures, customary rules, the break-up of the old system and the incoming of trade union regulations under the organization of national and international unions. The interesting distinction is brought out that the unions tried to retain the customary rules in the matter of the long term of apprenticeship, but to abandon these rules in the matter of unlimited number of apprentices. The chapters on the purpose and character of apprenticeship regulations are valuable contributions to the subject, treated under the headings of uniformity, standards of workmanship, strategic advantage in collective bargaining, conditions of entrance, age, term of service, number of apprentices, wages and training. The monograph closes with a typical or model apprenticeship agreement between employers' associations and unions.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

University of Wisconsin.

Die Anfänge der Deutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika. Von HERMANN SCHLÜTER. (Stuttgart: J. H. W. Dietz, 1907. Pp. 214. 4 m.).

This book is a most valuable contribution to the history of the American labor movement. The author, as editor of the New

York *Volkszeitung* and the associate of Sorge and the early members of the International Workingmen's Association, has had access to the original papers and publications of the German communists and socialists, and not the least valuable part of his work are his generous quotations from those documents. He permits all of the active participants to tell their story in their own words, supplementing it with enlightening comment and criticism. His own mental attitude, that of the "class conscious" socialist, instead of lending a bias to his historical treatment is a decided advantage, for it enables him to point out, as could have been done successfully from no other standpoint, the true relationship between the early German labor and communist leaders and the movement just then arising under the guidance of Marx and Engels. He has given us a full account of all the leaders who came to this country immediately preceding and following the revolution of 1848, as well as of the labor and communist newspapers in the German language which sprang up in surprising abundance during that period. He shows the connection with the contemporary American labor and social reform movement, the controversies among the Germans themselves, the influence of slavery, know-nothingism and temperance agitation, and he ends with the disappearance of labor questions in the struggle of the Civil War. The book reveals an almost unknown chapter in American history, and space does not permit the enumeration of the many new and valuable things it contains. I believe a translation into English would be widely welcomed.

University of Wisconsin.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

A Trial Bibliography of American Trade-Union Publications. By GEO. E. BARNETT, Editor. Prepared by the Economic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University. Second Edition. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907. Pp. 139. 75c.).

The second edition of this valuable bibliography contains about 50 per cent more items than the first. The number in the collection at the Johns Hopkins University has doubled. Other libraries included in both lists are the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, the library of the United States Bureau of Labor and those of the central offices of the several unions or federations. The list includes constitutions, convention proceedings, and offi-